

EXHIBIT 28

1 Wednesday, November 26, 2008

2 9:20 A.M.

3 P R O C E E D I N G S

4 THE CLERK: Calling Civil Case 07 dash 1658, Oracle et
5 al. versus SAP AG, et al.

6 MR. HOWARD: Good morning, your Honor.

7 THE COURT: Good morning. Your appearance.

8 MR. HOWARD: I was waiting for my colleague.

9 Jeff Howard on behalf of Oracle, your Honor.

10 MR. LANIER: Good morning, your Honor. Gregory Lanier
11 of Jones Day for the Defendants.

12 THE COURT: Good morning. All right. This matter is
13 on for hearing on the motion to dismiss filed by SAP.

14 I do have some questions. I guess the way that
15 we'll do it is we'll start first with the copyright
16 infringement allegations and then perhaps -- then the
17 preemption argument. Those are the more difficult of the
18 issues, I think, that are raised. The breach of contract and
19 the unjust enrichment are not terribly problematic. So let's
20 start first, then, with the copyright infringement
21 allegations.

22 I'm a little unclear about the appropriate way to
23 analyze this motion. It's purportedly brought under both
24 12(b)(1) and 12(b)(6). The arguments aren't entirely clear
25 to me why it should be viewed as -- I mean the result could

1 very well be different depending upon the standard the Court
2 imposes. It's not entirely clear to me that it's appropriate
3 to look at the merits at this particular stage.

4 But I think the more troubling aspect of the case is
5 it's not -- the Complaint isn't very clear, and it's not clear
6 to me whether or not either of the two organizations, entities
7 that are at issue in this portion of the motion, that's JDEE and
8 OSC, whether or not they were either owners -- actual owners of
9 copyrights that are asserted or exclusive licensees of the
10 copyrights. And even though you've kind of made different
11 arguments, it seems to me the ownership issue comes into play
12 with respect to either one of these entities.

13 So whether or not we look at the extraterritorial
14 activity of JDEE or the standard or capacity of OSC, it seems
15 to me that the Complaint isn't entirely clear.

16 What's not clear is -- because there are multiple
17 plaintiffs and multiple defendants it's not clear to me which
18 plaintiffs are asserting which claims against which particular
19 Defendants.

20 Are all the plaintiffs asserting all the claims
21 against all the defendants, and do they all have equivalent
22 status? That's not clear at all. So that's a difficulty I'm
23 having with the copyright issue.

24 MR. LANIER: Your Honor, then, if I may, first
25 touching on the ownership question and then circling back,

1 because it gets to the question of whether this is a 12(b)(1) or
2 12(b)(6) and whether it even matters at this stage, it's
3 important to look at the two different parties, JDEE and OSC,
4 separately, because they were in a different position. That's
5 why we split our motion as to them.

6 OSC is not now and never has been an owner or
7 exclusive licensee of any of the copyrights at issue.
8 There's no dispute about that fact. It is not now an owner.
9 It is not now an exclusive licensee. It has never been an
10 owner and it has never been an exclusive licensee. So the
11 only -- so from our perspective that ends it.

12 17 U.S.C. 501(b) makes it very clear that only the
13 owner or exclusive licensee may bring suit. Then there's a
14 related question of, if I'm the owner today may I reach back
15 and assert claims based on conduct that occurred before I
16 became an owner? That's a different issue.

17 They are trying to conflate these issues for
18 reasons I'll explain in a moment. But the core point as to
19 OSC is that it is now not and never has been an owner, and
20 there's no dispute about that. In fact, the allegations in
21 Plaintiffs' Complaint are that OSC is a successor-in-interest
22 to parties that have been owners. That's, then, where the
23 issue comes about potentially reaching back.

24 What Plaintiffs allege, and as a matter of fact we
25 don't disagree with them, is that OSC is a successor-in-interest

1 to some of the corporations that were collapsed together to form
2 the current Oracle Corporation.

3 One brief word of background, your Honor. You may
4 recall that though this is *Oracle versus SAP*, the software
5 that's at issue here was developed by other companies, for
6 the most part PeopleSoft and JD Edwards. Oracle acquired
7 those companies in early 2005 around the time that SAP
8 acquired the TomorrowNow company. Over the years,
9 principally in 2005, Oracle then took steps to organize its
10 corporate ownership together. So OSC is a result of that.
11 Nothing untoward about that. That is normal in the course of
12 mergers and acquisitions.

13 OSC is the result of transferring non-IP assets -- no
14 intellectual property -- but assets to form what's now called
15 OSC. And how it became Oracle Corporation to OSC I don't think
16 matters for purposes of this motion.

17 But the core point for OSC and why it's a 12(b)(6)
18 motion is that it is not now and never has been an owner or
19 exclusive licensee of any copyright interests. So from our
20 perspective it simply does not have standing.

21 Plaintiffs argue that because it is a
22 successor-in-interest -- I'm sorry, your Honor.

23 THE COURT: Standing is more a jurisdictional
24 question.

25 MR. LANIER: Standing for -- copyright standing is

1 typically treated as an issue to be resolved on 12(b)(6), your
2 Honor. All the cases that we put before your Honor treat
3 copyright standing as a 12(b)(6) issue. That's why there's a
4 little bit different issue with JDEE, where it's a question of
5 JDEE purports to be an exclusive licensee, and it's a question
6 of where its rights exist. That's typically treated as a
7 jurisdiction question, whereas copyright standing is to be
8 treated under 12(b)(6). And the parties agree the issue is ripe
9 for resolution.

10 THE COURT: More as an element of the claim.

11 MR. LANIER: Exactly right, your Honor. It's an
12 element of 17 U.S.C. 501(b), an owner or exclusive licensee may
13 bring suit -- only an owner or exclusive licensee.

14 So what Oracle does in its opposition to the motion
15 on OSC is to say, "Well, it's a successor-in-interest,
16 therefore it acquired the right to sue for past infringement
17 when it acquired all these other assets, and as a result it
18 can sue."

19 The response to that, your Honor, is -- in addition to
20 the cases that are in our papers -- is 17 U.S.C. 501(b) -- only
21 an owner or exclusive licensee may initiate suit. It's right
22 there in the statute. It's very clear. Oracle Systems
23 Corporation, OSC is not an owner or exclusive licensee.

24 So the question of whether it could reach back to
25 file suit based on pre-existing infringement is irrelevant,

1 because it can't file suit for copyright infringement. It
2 doesn't have standing.

3 It's important to note that Oracle International
4 Corporation --

5 THE COURT: But as the successor-in-interest didn't it
6 acquire such standing?

7 MR. LANIER: It did not, your Honor, for two reasons.

8 Before the creation -- or the transfer or the
9 creation of the current OSC -- and it had a different name at
10 the time -- all of the intellectual property rights of the
11 pre-existing companies were transferred to Oracle
12 International Corporation, OIC. That's one of the named
13 Plaintiffs on the copyright claim. We are not challenging
14 its standing or the Court's subject matter jurisdiction on
15 its claims. OIC remains in the case. OIC took transfer of
16 all the IP interests of the companies that then became OSC.

17 What's missing is an express assignment of the
18 right to sue for past causes of action. No one received that
19 assignment. And here's the -- two of the cases -- I'm sorry,
20 your Honor.

21 THE COURT: Why is it critical that that kind of
22 express assignment have been made?

23 MR. LANIER: Because the law of this circuit as
24 applied in this district in the *Co-opportunities* case, relying
25 on the *De Silva* case, makes it very clear that there cannot be a

1 suit for infringement prior to the time one takes ownership or
2 becomes an exclusive licensee of an express, written assignment.

3 The reason for that is in the statute, your Honor,
4 because the statute U.S.C. 17 501 (b) not only says that only
5 an owner or exclusive licensee may file a suit, it says may
6 file suit for infringement that occurred while it was an
7 owner. So the law is -- again the *Co-opportunities* and *De*
8 *Silva* cases are the key cases, and they are in our papers --
9 requires an express assignment.

10 Now, part of the confusion may be that something is
11 missing here. There is no express assignment of the right to
12 sue for past infringement to Oracle International Corp., OIC.
13 That's the party that we don't challenge its standing at this
14 point. It's in the case. It owns the copyrights today. It
15 didn't receive an assignment for the right to sue for past
16 infringement. JDDE did not -- we'll turn to JDDE in a
17 moment. OSC did not. So we don't know if anyone received an
18 assignment for the right to sue for past infringement, but
19 OSC did not.

20 Plaintiffs' opposition concedes that point and
21 argues that it got the assignment by virtue -- by operation
22 of law by virtue of acquiring the companies that had held
23 that right. And again, your Honor, I would point to the
24 *Co-opportunities* and *De Silva* cases that expressly hold even
25 in the case of what they called a quote, "family", closed

1 quote of companies that the assignment must be expressed and
2 it must be in writing. So OSC doesn't have standing.

3 But your Honor, from our perspective all of that --
4 that argument is irrelevant, because 17 U.S.C. 501(b) says
5 only an owner or exclusive licensee may initiate a suit, and
6 there is no dispute or complaint -- the allegations of the
7 Complaint are crystal clear: OSC is not a current owner or
8 exclusive licensee. It is a successor-in-interest to such
9 entities.

10 So that's the issue with OSC. It's typically treated
11 on 12(b)(6). There's no dispute about that in this case, and
12 that's how the case is treated. It's a matter of standing as an
13 element of the claim.

14 The JDDE issue -- I'm prepared to turn to that, your
15 Honor.

16 THE COURT: Sure.

17 MR. LANIER: Thank you. JDEE is slightly different,
18 and that's because JDEE is a party to a contract, which we put
19 on the record before your Honor. It's Exhibit One to the Lanier
20 Declaration.

21 JDEE is an exclusive licensee today, at present.
22 And that's in -- you'll see paragraph 6.2 of Lanier
23 Exhibit One, and that's the -- I've forgotten the name. I
24 think it's a research and cooperation agreement. But Lanier
25 Exhibit One, paragraph 6.2.

1 But it's worth -- I'll draw your Honor's attention
2 to one specific provision to that paragraph to point out, as
3 we point out in our papers, that JDEE has a right -- has an
4 exclusive -- and then there are a variety of other words --
5 license in the countries set forth in Exhibit A. And
6 Exhibit A provides that JDEE has its exclusive right in the
7 countries that are colloquially called EMEA, Europe, Middle
8 East and Africa.

9 It does not have any rights in the United States.
10 There's no dispute about that fact. Its rights are as set
11 forth in paragraph 6.2.

12 It's also, if your Honor is going to study this a
13 little after, worth looking at paragraphs 6.1.1 and 6.1.2 of
14 that same agreement, Lanier Exhibit One. And those
15 specifically provide that the reason for this structure --
16 6.1.1 makes it very clear that the reason for the structure
17 is in order to assure enforcement of intellectual property
18 rights. So the parties to this agreement had this issue in
19 mind.

20 So now here's what's not disputed, and then we get to
21 the fight. What's not disputed is that JDEE is a party to this
22 agreement, and it has the exclusive license set forth in 6.2,
23 and that exclusive license gives it limited rights but exclusive
24 rights in EMEA, outside the United States.

25 Now, why it is a question of jurisdiction as

1 opposed to standing, your Honor, is because JDEE has an
2 exclusive license. So it meets -- on the surface of it it
3 meets the first -- the first element is 17 U.S.C. Section 501
4 (b). It is an owner or exclusive licensee today.

5 The point, though, is that JDEE does not have any
6 rights in the United States. And it's important to make a
7 distinction here. This -- our argument is not that if you hold
8 the U.S. rights -- and let's take a scenario. Let's say just
9 hypothetically for argument JDEE held U.S. rights, and I
10 import -- I copy some of its software and I export it to France.

11 Our argument is not that that action is beyond the
12 jurisdiction of this Court. There are other challenges to
13 the damage claim. That is not our argument, because in that
14 scenario JDEE has U.S. rights. They have a right that's
15 recognized under the U.S. copyright. They can come before
16 your Honor and say, "I've got a complaint. I want this
17 relief," and then we can argue over the damages and
18 everything else, whether it's copyrightable and all that
19 stuff.

20 This is different. JDEE has no rights in the United
21 States. Therefore, as the *Allarcom* and *L.A. News* cases -- it's
22 useful to contrast, compare those two cases -- make clear it
23 has -- its rights cannot be infringed in the United States. If
24 its rights cannot be infringed in the United States no active
25 infringement can be completed in the United States, its claims

1 are beyond the reach of this Court. It's an issue of
2 extraterritoriality, which as the *Silver* and *Sybersounds* cases
3 make it clear, there's 80 years of jurisprudence, the Copyright
4 Act does not apply extraterritorially.

5 And it's worth for a moment touching on the *Allarcom*
6 and *L.A. News* cases that are -- again, that are in our papers,
7 your Honor. Both of those -- they give you the opposite sides
8 of the same story. They get to the same principle.

9 In *L.A. News* the plaintiff there had rights --
10 worldwide rights, therefore they had rights within the United
11 States. And somebody took some videotapes -- copyrighted
12 videotapes and exported them, and they said, "We've got a
13 copyright complaint." The defendants said, "No. That's
14 extraterritorial. You sent it out of the country. Your
15 damages happened there." And there the court said, "Well,
16 no, because they had rights in the United States."

17 The question was not the locus of the conduct. It
18 was the locus of the rights. That's the issue -- U.S.
19 rights.

20 *Allarcom* --

21 THE COURT: The copyrights, though, are U.S.
22 copyrights.

23 MR. LANIER: Correct.

24 THE COURT: There's no dispute about that.

25 MR. LANIER: Absolutely right.

1 THE COURT: And the agreement permits JDEE to
2 distribute outside of the United States.

3 MR. LANIER: The agreement -- there's two points --
4 you're absolutely right. There's two points to follow up on on
5 that vein.

6 The agreement doesn't just say, "I give you, JDEE,
7 U.S. copyrights." It says, "I give you the rights to all
8 this intellectual property" -- it could be patent rights,
9 trademark rights, know-how, et cetera, et cetera. So it gets
10 a variety of intellectual property rights. And JDEE is
11 conferred one and only one right, which is the right to
12 distribute and to make some changes to distribute in EMEA,
13 outside the United States.

14 So yes, your Honor, there's no question that for
15 purposes of this case we are talking about matters that they
16 claim to be covered by the U.S. copyrights. There will be
17 fights about that later for this motion. U.S. copyrights are
18 at issue.

19 But the question is not, where did the conduct
20 occur, which is why all of the pages and pages about who shot
21 John and who did what where is irrelevant to this motion.
22 It's not where the conduct occurred. It's not even for this
23 motion where the harm occurred. It's where the rights exist.
24 And JDEE has no rights in the United States. It may not come
25 before this Court on a copyright claim.

1 And a final note, your Honor, I mentioned that the
2 issue about, is this 12(b)(1)? Is it 12(b)(6)? Is it
3 jurisdictional or is it not?

4 From our perspective two things are important: The
5 first is that the issue doesn't matter. They concede the
6 issue is ripe. It's ready for resolution. The only impact
7 it might have on the Court's ruling is whether you consider
8 all of that other evidence, which is irrelevant on the merits
9 anyway.

10 But the other point is that it is verbally treated
11 as a question of subject matter jurisdiction. The *Arbaugh*
12 case dealt with Title VII issues, where the number of
13 employees of the companies -- I'm sure your Honor is
14 familiar -- the number of employees of the company is an
15 aspect of the claim.

16 And in that case the Supreme Court and Justice
17 Ginsburg held that that issue was not a question of
18 jurisdiction. It was a question -- or it was not a question
19 of jurisdiction. It was a question of the element of the
20 claim.

21 And critically the procedural posture was very
22 different. In *Arbaugh*, this issue was coming up after a jury
23 verdict where a 12(b)(6) motion would have been too late
24 anyway. So it really mattered what the outcome was there.

25 Here, though, all the cases treat territoriality as

1 a question of jurisdiction, rights or rights under the
2 Copyright Act, and even cases subsequent to *Arbaugh*, cases
3 decided the same year but subsequent to *Arbaugh* in this
4 district, the *Williams* case, for example, treat the question
5 of territoriality as a question of jurisdiction. So it
6 arises under 12(b)(1).

7 Regardless, your Honor, from our perspective again,
8 it doesn't matter whether it's 12(b)(1) or 12(b)(6). It is
9 ripe and appropriate for resolution on this motion. We
10 brought one motion that asserted theories up -- two different
11 theories under 12, but separated it out as to the two
12 different parts.

13 THE COURT: All right. So you're essentially relying
14 on 12(b)(6) for OSC and 12(b)(1) for JDEE?

15 MR. LANIER: That's correct, your Honor.

16 THE COURT: All right. Your response?

17 MR. HOWARD: Good morning, your Honor.

18 Let me start with the question that you started
19 with, which is why the three Plaintiffs, and then I'll
20 respond to Mr. Lanier. I think Mr. Lanier actually covered
21 it.

22 A plaintiff has standing if it is the owner or the
23 exclusive licensee. OIC is the owner, and so it is a proper
24 plaintiff. It exclusively licensed certain of its copyrights
25 to JDEE, and so as the exclusive licensee, JDEE is also a

1 proper copyright plaintiff. And there's been no challenge to
2 JDEE's standing before the Court.

3 OSC -- and I'm going to start with OSC because
4 Mr. Lanier did -- OSC has standing as the successor-in-interest
5 to owners of accrued, preexisting claims for copyright
6 infringement. In their papers and here today there is looseness
7 with which Section 501 is being described.

8 What 501 says is that, "An owner or exclusive licensee
9 may" -- and now I'm quoting -- "institute an action for
10 infringement of that particular right committed while he or she
11 is the owner of it."

12 So OSC's predecessors-in-interest -- there's three
13 companies -- were owners of a right under a copyright between
14 2002 and 2005.

15 We have alleged that those rights held by those
16 entities were infringed during that time period, in other
17 words, in the language of 501 while they were the owners of
18 it.

19 THE COURT: But clearly not while OSC was an owner,
20 because they succeeded in interest after the copyright alleged
21 infringement occurred.

22 MR. HOWARD: Exactly right. So there's no dispute
23 that there was a claim for copyright infringement that was held
24 by the predecessors-in-interest right up until 2005; right?

25 Then what happens in 2005 is that those

1 predecessors-in-interest transfer their ownership in the
2 copyrights to OIC, but they do not transfer their ownership of
3 the claims that had arisen and which had given them standing in
4 the pre-2005 time period.

5 THE COURT: Would they still have standing under that
6 agreement? I mean, either -- I don't quite understand your
7 argument. Either they retain the express right to sue, in which
8 case they would no longer be owners as of the date this suit was
9 filed, or they transferred it and OSC would be the owner.

10 I don't see how all three could possibly be in the
11 same position.

12 MR. HOWARD: Well, in fact -- well, no. The cases
13 distinguish -- and Mr. Nimmer distinguishes in his treatise
14 between the ownership of the right and the ability to bring a
15 claim for infringement of the right while the entity owned it.

16 And so, for example, the *Silvers* case, Ninth
17 Circuit case, distinguishes between the conveyance of a
18 copyright and the conveyance of a right to recover for
19 infringement of that copyright.

20 That case approvingly cites the *ABKCO* case, and the
21 language of that case is "that the assignor," which in this
22 case are the predecessors-in-interest to OSC:

23 -- "the assignor retains the right to
24 bring actions accruing during its
25 ownership of the right even if the actions

1 are brought subsequent to assignment."

2 That's a quote.

3 So --

4 THE COURT: So if the assignor retains the rights, how
5 does that qualify OSC as a successor-in-interest in having the
6 same rights? I don't understand how both can be in the same
7 standing.

8 MR. HOWARD: So let me then, please, get to that
9 point, because I wanted to first establish that -- and I don't
10 think there's any dispute about it -- that the
11 predecessor-in-interest retained the right to sue even after
12 they transferred the copyrights to OIC.

13 So we're now in March 2005. OIC holds the
14 copyrights, and the predecessors-in-interest have retained
15 the right to sue. The only question then to your Honor's
16 question is -- the only question is what happened to that
17 right to sue when the predecessors-in-interest merge into OSC
18 and cease to exist? Does the claim just evaporate into thin
19 air?

20 That's what Mr. Lanier is suggesting; that there is
21 a claim for infringement, that there is an infringer, and
22 that there is an action that can be brought, and that simply
23 by the result of merger that claim just evaporates into thin
24 air and suddenly nobody has it.

25 THE COURT: Do you disagree that it has to be

1 expressly transferred or retained?

2 MR. HOWARD: Yes and no. Let me explain that.

3 I agree that it has to be expressly transferred when
4 the transferor continues to exist. Mr. Lanier cited the
5 *Co-opportunities* case to your Honor. In the *Co-opportunities*
6 case the ownership was transferred but not the right to sue.
7 Judge Patel then allowed the assignor subsequently three years
8 later to make a second assignment solely of the right to sue,
9 and then the assignee was held to have the ability to bring that
10 preexisting claim.

11 The crucial difference there and the crucial
12 difference in the *De Silva* case that was also cited to your
13 Honor is that somebody was there to make that second
14 assignment.

15 Here there is no prior entity. They have -- the
16 agreements that have been provided to your Court say they have
17 ceased to exist. So everything that is about them, everything
18 that they have has been merged into OSC.

19 And it would defeat justice for sure -- and it
20 certainly isn't part of merger law -- that the claims that
21 *ABKCO* and *Co-opportunities* and *Silvers* and *Nimmer* and
22 everybody say, the claims that still existed because they had
23 accrued at the time that those entities owned the copyrights,
24 it would defeat justice to say that they just disappeared.
25 Of course they don't. They continue with the person who

1 succeeds to those entities.

2 So it's not a case --

3 THE COURT: And what do -- which of the cases
4 specifically says that?

5 MR. HOWARD: Your Honor, no case has been cited to you
6 by either side where the transferring entity has ceased to
7 exist. But that is the dispositive factual difference.

8 If it is true that the assignor retains the right
9 to sue, then there's -- then that right is there. And the
10 distinction between *Co-opportunities* and *De Silva*, where
11 somebody is there, a corporation or a sole proprietor is
12 there who can sign the caption and bring the claim into you
13 for resolution, the difference between those cases and this
14 one is that now nobody has that if it's not OSC. And of
15 course it has to be OSC because they've acquired everything.

16 THE COURT: Such result could have been avoided
17 obviously by having express conveyance at the time of the
18 merger; correct?

19 MR. HOWARD: I suppose that if we wanted to put
20 ourselves back into the *Co-opportunities* time period we could
21 have done that, but it's different. There is no reason to do
22 that because a merger is everything. There's no question as
23 there is when the transferor continues to exist. There is no
24 question that something has been retained. Nothing has been
25 retained. In a merger nothing gets left by the wayside because

1 everything that is held by that entity passes through to the
2 successor-in-interest.

3 The same can't be said for the cases where that
4 entity or sole proprietor continues to exist. Then the
5 question has to be asked: Did they actually transfer the
6 right to sue in addition to the copyright?

7 THE COURT: All right. Let's move on.

8 Did you want to respond?

9 MR. LANIER: All of that still doesn't matter because
10 17 U.S.C. 501(b) says: "The legal or beneficial owner of an
11 exclusive right under a copyright," and it goes from there.

12 So the person that may come before your Honor and
13 seek redress under the copyright laws must be a legal or
14 beneficial owner. There is no question that at the present
15 time OSC is neither a legal or beneficial owner of an
16 exclusive right. It's not the owner. It's not the exclusive
17 licensee.

18 All of the cases that permit someone to reach back
19 and say, "I have the right to sue for past infringement,"
20 involves someone who's an owner or exclusive licensee. The
21 reason the law permits that is because I might own the
22 copyrights -- I might exclusively license them to your Honor.
23 Either of us could sue my colleague over there. Then the
24 question is who gets to sue for the old stuff? That's
25 where -- that's where you might have -- that's why you need

1 to do these assignments.

2 But in this circumstance the dispositive fact
3 that's admitted in the Complaint itself is that OSC is not
4 the legal or beneficial owner at the present time. It does
5 not have standing, period.

6 MR. HOWARD: Your Honor, may I just say one other
7 thing?

8 If that -- that statement ignores *Nimmer*, which
9 cites *ABKCO*. *Nimmer* says:

10 "Absent retroactive grant to the
11 infringer only the grantor, not the
12 grantee, has standing to sue for pre-grant
13 infringement."

14 So it just isn't the case that you have to
15 currently at the time you bring your suit be the owner of the
16 copyright. *Nimmer* is clear, *ABKCO* is clear, and *Silvers* is
17 clear. You can bring a claim if you were the owner, in the
18 words of 501, "at the time it accrued."

19 Here when the merger into OSC happened nobody knew
20 about these claims.

21 THE COURT: Okay. All right. We need to move on.

22 MR. HOWARD: So I'll address the JDEE issue next.

23 Your Honor's exactly right. JDEE has a U.S. right.
24 It is a U.S. copyright that has been exclusively licensed to it,
25 and that is a U.S. right. It's not a European right; it's a

1 U.S. right.

2 The question, then, is not what the geographic scope
3 of that right is -- and it's much broader than what Mr. Lanier
4 said. He said there's only one and only one right, which is
5 distribution. That's not so. The right is to modify, develop,
6 reproduce, make, have made, sell -- all of the rights that go
7 with the U.S. copyright.

8 The law is very clear. It is not the geographic
9 scope of that right. It is the location of the conduct. It
10 is the location where the regulated conduct occurs.

11 Mr. Lanier has overruled the Ninth Circuit's
12 affirmance of your Honor in the *Blazevska* case, where you held
13 that it's the location of the conduct that matters when you're
14 looking at the extraterritorial bar to a statute.

15 Here we have alleged the conduct that violates the
16 U.S. right and the scope of the license I just read. That
17 conduct was copying in the United States, in Texas, of U.S.
18 rights that were exclusively licensed to JDEE, and then the
19 exploitation of that infringing act into JDEE's territory.

20 And if there was any doubt about it under
21 *Blazevska*, under *Massey* on which your Honor also relied in
22 that decision, as we pointed out in our opposition, and which
23 got no response in the reply and no response now, the
24 Congress has just amended the Copyright Act, and it has made
25 clear in Section 602 that the exportation of infringement is

1 actionable in the United States. And that is all that we
2 have alleged here.

3 There was copying that infringed JDEE's rights --
4 their U.S. rights. It was exported into Europe, where JDEE
5 has the exclusive license to distribute. That conduct that
6 we have alleged is infringing occurred in the United States,
7 and it is actionable, and I don't think there can be any
8 question about that.

9 If your Honor would like me to address the 12(b)(1)
10 versus 12(b)(6) issue I'm certainly happy to do that as well.
11 It was brought under 12(b)(1). It's not brought under 12(b)(6).
12 It is not properly brought under 12(b)(1), which I think is
13 sufficient at this point to deny the motion.

14 The *Arbaugh* case sets forth -- the U.S. Supreme
15 Court sets forth a bright line rule. That's the language of
16 the Supreme Court. And the bright line rule is that unless
17 Congress in a federal statute has specifically made
18 extraterritoriality a jurisdictional issue, then it's not.
19 It is a criteria, an element of the claim that's properly
20 treated under 12(b)(6). So the motion is not proper under
21 12(b)(1).

22 The *Litecubes* case, which is a federal circuit
23 case, applies *Arbaugh* to the Copyright Act and properly so,
24 because the Copyright Act, as did the Title VII in *Arbaugh*
25 does not have that statement of Congressional intent.

1 Mr. Lanier refers to the *Williams* case, which was
2 Judge Breyer's affirmance of Magistrate James's report, and
3 in that case I just wanted to point out to your Honor there's
4 no mention at all of *Arbaugh*, and in fact the reference by
5 Judge Breyer to Judge James occurred prior to the *Arbaugh*
6 decision. Judge James issued her OSC prior to the *Arbaugh*
7 decision, and I think it's fairly clear from the decision
8 that neither the parties nor the court were considering
9 *Arbaugh* at the time of that decision.

10 THE COURT: All right. We need to move along to the
11 preemption argument. All right.

12 I'm a little unclear about what's in dispute. I
13 mean, it seems to me that the -- I mean, the Defendants'
14 argument is that the state claims for the most part are
15 preempted by the Copyright Act.

16 There is a statement, however, in each of the
17 various different arguments that to the extent that each
18 claim relies upon the Copyright Acts, that they are
19 preempted, but to the extent that there are other
20 allegations, and the other allegations are kind of these
21 misrepresentation, fraud, deceit claims, that there isn't.
22 So it seems to me you all are in agreement.

23 I am not sure that I can articulate, because I'm
24 not sure you all have articulated exactly what the something
25 extra is with respect to each of the claims.

1 MR. LANIER: Thank you, your Honor.

2 I think we are in agreement -- and it's important
3 to start there and then to point out why -- if we are in
4 agreement why do we even need to have this motion? That
5 thought probably crossed your Honor's mind.

6 We are in agreement -- parties agree that to the
7 extent the various state law claims are based on conduct of
8 acts of alleged copyright infringement they are preempted by
9 the copyright laws.

10 THE COURT: Right.

11 MR. LANIER: Now, as all of the decisions before your
12 Honor have pointed out -- well, one other point we're in
13 agreement on -- in fact, they are so much in agreement on it
14 that in the Third Amended Complaint Plaintiffs tell you that
15 they actually carved those allegations out of those various
16 different claims.

17 'Cause if you look at the incorporation paragraph
18 at the beginning of every state law cause of action where it
19 says, "We rely on these paragraphs," they chop out the
20 allegation, the specific paragraphs that assert the cause of
21 action for copyright infringement. So they are so much in
22 agreement with us that they say they did it.

23 The problem, and why we had to bring the motion, is
24 that isn't actually what happened, because each and every one
25 of the state law claims is based on paragraphs that allege

1 acts of copyright infringement, even if they are not
2 expressly based on the claim of copyright infringement.

3 Let me just give your Honor a couple of examples.
4 Paragraph 19, which is incorporated into every one of the
5 state law claims, alleges illegal downloading and illegal
6 copying. Paragraph 101, which is incorporated into every one
7 of the state law claims, further describes illegal
8 downloading. Paragraph 114, which is incorporated in one of
9 them says "thousands of copies." Paragraph 118 of the Third
10 Amended Complaint, which is also incorporated into those
11 state law claims -- it's the basis of those claims -- talks
12 about impermissible copying and the creation of derivative
13 works.

14 So each and every one of the state law claims is
15 based on acts of alleged copyright infringement and is
16 preempted.

17 Now, why this issue is always tricky and troublesome
18 is because you can't just rely on broad labels -- preempted,
19 therefore the whole claim goes. You have to, unfortunately,
20 look at the specific conduct alleged.

21 Every case that has been put in front of your Honor
22 dives down into, what facts do they allege? Do they allege that
23 you copied? Okay. That's preempted. Do you allege that they
24 did something that is not protected by the copyright laws?
25 That's not preempted.

1 And in our reply brief we try to do some of that
2 work for your Honor by -- your Honor may recall in our reply
3 brief we've actually taken the allegations that they relied
4 on in their various state law claims and done
5 strike-throughs, and we think this stuff is covered by the
6 copyright laws. So I won't repeat all that here. It's in
7 our reply brief, your Honor.

8 The important point is this: Labels don't decide
9 the issue. They agreed with us on all of these points. They
10 agreed that you need to go claim by claim, conduct by conduct
11 and decide, is this preempted or not? Because as your Honor
12 knows, a state law claim could attack a broad swath of
13 activity.

14 Fundamentally this case is about two things: It's
15 about whether TomorrowNow was properly on those Plaintiffs'
16 computers, and there's a variety of claims in the case not at
17 issue here -- Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, California CDAC,
18 trespass to chattels-- that aren't at issue here.

19 The other thing that this case is about is
20 copyright infringement. What was done with the software that
21 shouldn't have been done?

22 Those claims are covered by the Copyright Act and
23 they are prohibited. We've tried in our reply brief to say,
24 "This stuff is prohibited." Their biggest argument in
25 response is to say, "well, use." We don't say -- we say not

1 only that you copied and created derivative works and
2 distributed, which are all rights unequivocally covered by
3 the Copyright Act, but you also "used" the software. That's
4 different. That's not preempted by the copyright laws.

5 That's wrong for two reasons, your Honor, and the
6 *Altera* case, which is in the papers, is key here. In *Altera*
7 the Ninth Circuit considered the preemption argument
8 involving software, and the Ninth Circuit actually found no
9 preemption. But it's important to look at why it did.

10 In *Altera* what the Ninth Circuit did is said you
11 have to make this distinction -- distinguish between copying
12 the software. That's an act of copyright infringement. If I
13 make a copy and I give it your Honor, that's an act of
14 copyright infringement if I don't have permission to do it.

15 But if I take the software and I run the software to
16 run my business -- I take some PeopleSoft financials and I run
17 my business based on that and I don't pay for it, that's not
18 covered by the copyright laws -- my copying, my distribution, my
19 derivative works are.

20 So in *Altera* what the Ninth Circuit distinguished
21 between was copying or other copyright-related activities
22 with the software and use of its output. Those types of
23 claims are not preempted. They are legitimately different.

24 But everything -- and again we touched upon this in
25 our reply papers, your Honor -- everything that Plaintiffs

1 say is extra and different is one of two things: It's either
2 access to computers -- and we do not claim that those claims
3 are preempted by the copyright laws. That's not our motion,
4 never has been -- or it's a use. And they say, "It's use,
5 therefore it's different." But you have to look behind the
6 label of "use" just like the Ninth Circuit did in *Altera* and
7 say, what does use mean? And if use is copying, if it's
8 creating a derivative work, if it's distributing, or the
9 other rights protected by the copyright laws then that's
10 preempted.

11 So it's unfortunately a preemption issue that this
12 many state law claims creates an incredible amount of work
13 for the Court. We've tried to do some of that in our reply
14 paragraphs with a strike-through.

15 The core point is that it's a fact-specific
16 analysis, not a label-specific analysis. And in view of the
17 Court's time -- and I know you have another matter -- I can
18 stop here, and I could of course go on. We'll stop here.

19 THE COURT: All right.

20 MR. HOWARD: Thank you, your Honor. I certainly agree
21 that it's a fact-specific analysis, and that's why this simply
22 isn't proper in a 12(b)(6) motion.

23 Your Honor made some remarks when we first appeared
24 before you about the length of our Complaint. But let me say
25 that even the length of our Complaint can't begin to capture

1 what happened over several years where software is being used
2 every single day by many different people.

3 Our allegations are summaries of conduct that
4 occurred. And in some of those -- in some of those -- and
5 they are -- and that conduct occurs pursuant to hundreds of
6 different customer license agreements, some of them with
7 varying terms that affect how that software can be used.

8 So what -- really what the Defendants are asking you
9 to do is to give an advisory opinion, or to grant summary
10 judgment based on facts that differ according to the day,
11 according to the person, according to the year, according to the
12 software, and according to the license agreement. And I just
13 don't think that is the thing that the Court should be doing now
14 on a 12(b)(6) motion.

15 And the reason that's critical is that there are
16 instances, as we have alleged, where software was copied or
17 distributed or derivative works were made. Those are the
18 things that Section 106 reserves exclusively to the Copyright
19 Act.

20 But the law is clear that where there are contractual
21 restrictions that restrict the use of that software, or where
22 there has been a misrepresentation that is used in the course of
23 unfair competition or used in the course of interference, then
24 that is not preempted by the Copyright Act.

25 And so in each of these instances with each of

1 these allegations both are true. And we will prove that both
2 are true depending on the day, depending on the year,
3 depending on the release of the software, depending on the
4 license agreement at issue.

5 And we have -- specifically with respect to the
6 interference claim we have pointed you to many cases where
7 there is a copyright allegation, and there is use of that
8 same copied software in ways that are not contemplated as a
9 specific restriction under 106, and where those claims are
10 allowed to proceed. They are routinely allowed to proceed.

11 And so let me conclude by positing sort of two
12 different scenarios. In Scenario One, there is a copy which is
13 made, and its a violation of 106, and that copy is then used in
14 ways that violate the applicable license agreements, which is
15 what the *National Car Rental* case said was improper, what the
16 *ProCD* case said was improper, what *Meridian, Summit* -- all of
17 these cases say: You can't do it if it's a right that's
18 separate and apart from a private contractual right, separate
19 and apart from the rights under 106.

20 But there is a whole other category -- there's a
21 second category of claims where that copy that I used as my
22 predicate, that copy is not a violation of 106. So simply the
23 word "copy" doesn't mean anything, because it may be a licensed
24 copy.

25 And we've even said in our Complaint that there

1 were instances where the access to Customer Connection may
2 have been properly within the scope of the customers'
3 agreement, or the copy may, depending on the license
4 agreement -- may have been properly offered -- not a 106
5 violation, but then just as in the *National Car Rental* case,
6 just as in the *Summit* case, you take that copy and you use
7 it. And that use is an interference, and it gives rise to
8 inducement of breach as in *Altera*, and breach as in *National*
9 *Car Rental* and *Summit* and *Meridian* and all of those other
10 cases.

11 So depending on the factual scenario those all
12 should be allowed to proceed.

13 THE COURT: All right. Let's move onto the breach of
14 contract.

15 The difficulty that I have with this, it seems to
16 me that this is the essence of the lawsuit about whether or
17 not the clickwrap agreements are binding agreements between
18 your client and Oracle or whether they only apply to
19 customers. That seems to me to be the heart of the
20 agreement, and it's -- I'm very reluctant on a 12(b)(6)
21 motion to grant the relief that you're seeking.

22 MR. LANIER: May I, your Honor?

23 We agree with you completely. This is -- this
24 issue, this breach of contract gets to the crux of the case,
25 and it points out the central tension that affects every

1 aspect of their pleading and conduct of the discovery of this
2 case, because Plaintiffs are, to be cliché, trying to have
3 their cake and eat it too.

4 They are trying to say, "You can get on our systems
5 but you can't get on our systems." That's really what
6 they're saying there. And I would draw your Honor's
7 attention again with limited time to look at page 21 of their
8 opposition brief, lines 23 to 24, and that's really
9 instructive of the problem. And that's where they say: The
10 Defendants accepted the agreement by clicking an "I agree"
11 but then promptly violated it by accessing the website.

12 It can't be both. If you can click "I agree," if
13 you're an intended offeree who can accept this contract and
14 get on the website, then you can't properly violate it by
15 getting on the website.

16 And to address your Honor's concern, we understand
17 that. And I hate to say this on behalf of my clients, but
18 there's a remedy. If our clients didn't belong to the
19 website there's a remedy. It's pled in this case. There's a
20 CFAA claim. There's a CDAC claim. There's a
21 trespass-to-chattels claim. Congress and the state of
22 California have gone to a lot of trouble to figure out, what
23 are the remedies that are available if people get on their
24 computers without the right to be there? And those claims
25 are in this case. Now, we have other issues with them.

1 We'll talk about damages -- not leaving them without those
2 remedies, though.

3 But the key point is, they chose a person to assert
4 a claim for breach of contract. It's fundamentally at
5 tension with their entire case, and those contracts, if your
6 Honor reads them -- and I draw the Court's attention -- they
7 are all attached to the Lanier Declaration -- each and every
8 one specifically contemplates an ongoing relationship with
9 Oracle -- each and every one of them.

10 And we put language in our papers -- I could reread
11 them. I won't do it. They are in front of the Court --
12 every one of those contracts says, "You, the customer" -- but
13 it's not just those words. Let's not rely on labels.

14 THE COURT: But is it really just a matter of clicking
15 and getting on? Isn't it the use to which the software is put
16 that's at issue and not just the accessing of it?

17 MR. LANIER: Exactly. And that's why we have to get
18 back to the use, your Honor.

19 The use. What's the use? Is it downloading it?
20 It's a copy. Is it taking that copy and giving it to someone
21 who doesn't have a right to it? That's a copy -- that's a
22 copyright infringement. Is it tweaking that software,
23 modifying it in some way so then I can give it to someone
24 else? That's creating a derivative work. It's a copy.

25 So the non-preempted things that could be the

1 subject of the breach of contract claim all relate to access
2 to computers -- all of them.

3 And again, there are claims specifically in the
4 case for that, but fundamentally it's important to
5 remember -- these are not contracts we came up with. These
6 aren't contracts that resulted from TomorrowNow and Oracle
7 sitting down and coming up with some agreement, and we're now
8 saying, "Ah-ha, there's a technicality. We can't get on."

9 TomorrowNow got to those computers in the course of
10 providing service to its customers. Every one of those
11 agreements -- every one of them says, "We have another
12 agreement with you. Your use is in furtherance of our
13 continuing relationship subject to that agreement. Don't do
14 things that violate that agreement."

15 There is no further agreement between TomorrowNow
16 and them. So the point is, TomorrowNow is not the intended
17 offeree. If somebody reached those agreements it was the
18 people who gave TomorrowNow permission to go there. But that
19 doesn't mean they're without a remedy if the access was
20 improper. They've pled their argument. That's all I have.

21 THE COURT: I think that's a pretty good argument.

22 MR. HOWARD: Your Honor, their breach of contract
23 claim relates to one agreement.

24 THE COURT: Well, I'd like to you respond to counsel's
25 argument that what Oracle is attempting to do is to have it both

1 ways. Either you have permission, because you're a party to the
2 contractual agreement, in which case using the software wouldn't
3 be a breach of contract although it might be something else, or
4 you are not a party to the agreement, in which case you have
5 something other than a breach of contract.

6 MR. HOWARD: Sure. I'd be happy to address that. And
7 again it gets back to the idea that there is a wide variety of
8 factual scenarios that are at issue here.

9 We say in the Complaint that in some instances under
10 some license agreements that customers have with Oracle
11 Defendants could go onto Customer Connection, the website, and
12 download things.

13 When they do that they agree to use those downloads
14 in a particular way. And in fact they agree not to cross-use
15 them for other customers other than the one whose credentials
16 were used to download these particular items.

17 So simply accessing in that situation simply creates a
18 contract which then can be breached down the road, and which was
19 breached down the road by the cross-use of those materials in
20 support, for example, of other customers.

21 Let me give you a very concrete example.

22 THE COURT: Just so I understand, in some instances
23 the accessing is not a breach of any kind of contractual
24 agreement, and, in fact, is a permissible act on the part of the
25 Defendant.

1 MR. HOWARD: We say that in the Complaint. That's
2 right, your Honor.

3 THE COURT: But under some other instances they are
4 not permitted to do so?

5 MR. HOWARD: Exactly right, your Honor. And so the
6 access to the website -- and please keep in mind, your Honor,
7 that the materials available to download from the website are
8 only one component of the software that's at issue in the case.
9 They are the support materials -- the patches and the bug fixes
10 and the documentation for the ongoing support of the underlying
11 software.

12 They also copied the underlying software not by
13 going onto the website but by acquiring it from their clients
14 and putting it up on their systems. So we're talking about
15 just these downloads now and the contract that governs the
16 access to and use of those downloads.

17 So they have a client. Let's say it's Merck. Merck
18 is issued a password credential to get onto the website by
19 Oracle. Merck gives that password credential to defendants.
20 Merck has a license to Software A but not Software B. So Merck
21 is entitled to -- and they give the password depending on the
22 license agreement to defendants -- defendants may be entitled to
23 go onto the website with that credential, take their patches for
24 Software A but not Software B; right?

25 So when they go on and they download both for

1 Software A and for Software B, both are true. They are there
2 properly -- under this hypothetical and for purposes of this
3 argument properly to download for A. They are not there --
4 they do not have permission, they do not have access, and
5 they have breached immediately the access agreement to
6 download for Software B.

7 They did this repeatedly to the tune of 8 million
8 files. Some of those files were downloaded using credentials
9 for which the customer was licensed. Millions of them were
10 downloaded using credentials for which the customer was not
11 licensed.

12 Now, we have Software A patches and Software B
13 patches. They are all put on the local computer at the
14 defendant's place of business, and they have one thing in
15 common: Both are subject to the contractual use restrictions
16 that were agreed to when they were downloaded, which is they
17 will not be -- among other things, they will not be used to
18 support other customers.

19 Both were used to support other customers. So
20 regardless of whether there was permission to download the
21 patches for Software A, the breach now, then, occurs
22 subsequently when those are used to go support a customer
23 that's not Merck. And so at that point the agreement that "I
24 will only use this for the customer whose credentials I was
25 using" is breached.

1 Now -- so there's different ways this breach occurs.
2 And in the Software B case, where the download is of -- in the
3 first instance, in breach of the terms of use materials for
4 which that customer is not licensed California law, code says
5 that if in bad faith you know that you don't have that
6 permission you are directly liable. You are liable as a
7 principal. And that's exactly what he have alleged.

8 THE COURT: Okay. All right. And lastly, the unjust
9 enrichment.

10 MR. LANIER: Your Honor, may I have one sentence on
11 that breach of contract?

12 Look behind the word "use," because all of the
13 things that Mr. Howard alleges are -- these are the other
14 things that were then later the breach of contract are
15 copying: cross-use is copying, providing it to someone else
16 and using it for someone else -- it's a copy. This is
17 software. It's copying.

18 The only non-preempted claims that could be subject
19 to breach of contract are access claims for which there's a
20 remedy, but nothing else, your Honor.

21 MR. HOWARD: That just isn't true, your Honor. We've
22 alleged research, training --

23 THE COURT: I don't want to hear anymore.

24 All right. Unjust enrichment. I'm not so sure
25 there's any real dispute. You both agree that unjust

1 enrichment is not necessarily a separate cause of action.
2 It's really a theory of recovery.

3 Clearly, the -- Oracle's entitled to plead both
4 contract and unjust enrichment, which is synonymous with
5 restitution as an alternative theory. I don't believe
6 there's any dispute that Oracle could not prevail or at least
7 could not recover under both theories. Either there's
8 contract and tort, or there is unjust enrichment restitution,
9 but there's not both.

10 Is there any dispute to that?

11 MR. LANIER: There's no dispute as to anything your
12 Honor just said. We agree with all that. But I would draw your
13 Honor's attention later to paragraph 220. That's the core
14 paragraph on the unjust enrichment claim.

15 So what paragraph 220 establishes is that Oracle
16 has not pled in the alternative. They've not pled
17 alternatively. They've pled cumulatively. That's what
18 they've done here. They have pled that based on breach of
19 the agreements, based on interference, based on a trespass,
20 based on computer fraud, based on our legal claims we get
21 this additional remedy. And they most clearly here do not
22 plead in the alternative, as an alternative to a claim for
23 breach of contract, as an alternative to a tort claim.

24 THE COURT: That can be cured relatively easily.

25 MR. HOWARD: Yeah, your Honor, I'm not even sure --

1 this is a standard form of pleading. You're not -- there is
2 a -- they have said that the contract is unenforceable, and so
3 in that instance the unjust enrichment claim stands in its
4 stead.

5 To your Honor's question, I think there is an
6 agreement that nobody's entitled to double recovery. The
7 question is whether the theory --

8 THE COURT: Recovery under both a straight theory of
9 breach of contract and unjust enrichment.

10 MR. HOWARD: For the same acts.

11 THE COURT: For the same acts.

12 MR. HOWARD: For the same acts. So there may be acts
13 for which -- you know, they've said they're going to challenge a
14 whole bunch of things. There may be acts for which your Honor
15 decides there is no contract or tort recovery, but we will still
16 have an unjust enrichment recovery. We agree with that.

17 MR. LANIER: And we agree with your Honor, this could
18 be -- this can be cured -- this is one that can be cured by
19 amendment, but this is not alternative pleading. This is
20 cumulative pleading. As they pled they are seeking an
21 additional remedy, not an alternative remedy. That can be cured
22 by amendment.

23 MR. HOWARD: Your Honor, I'm not sure that there is a
24 rule that says you have to say that it's in the alternative, and
25 I'm not sure that it necessarily is the case that it's only in

1 the alternative where we've alleged, as we are allowed to, that
2 there's the receipt of a benefit and there's the unjust
3 enrichment of the benefit.

4 That is -- in many ways there are alternative
5 theories that run through his Complaint as there are in any
6 other, and it depends on how the case proceeds whether and
7 which of those is going to proceed at trial.

8 But I think to say that it's purely an alternative
9 at this point -- it's not necessary. But if that's the
10 Court's view I don't think it needs to be expressly stated in
11 the Complaint.

12 THE COURT: I'll decide. I kind of think that you
13 haven't really clearly pled restitution. I'm not sure I
14 understand this particular claim in its entirety, but I'll take
15 another look at it. I'll spend a little more time on the case
16 before we issue anything.

17 The difficulty -- I think that you've made some
18 very good arguments. The real difficulty is that so many of
19 the arguments go to the heart of the dispute, and I'm not
20 sure that I'm comfortable at this juncture of the case -- it
21 seems more appropriate that some of the arguments you've
22 raised should be raised on a dispositive position, although
23 you all have submitted a lot of evidence on the 12(b)(1)
24 issues so there probably is sufficient evidence on a couple
25 of those.

1 But one of the other difficulties is, as was just
2 raised by counsel in the discussion on the breach of
3 contract, and that is that there are so many variations.

4 The Complaint is dense and very difficult to
5 follow. I mean, you all have been living with this case for
6 years, and you probably know all the various different
7 permutations. So I'm not sure that I understand -- well, I'm
8 sure I don't understand every way in which Oracle is alleging
9 that the agreements were abused and all the other various
10 ways in which they are arguing their intellectual property
11 was violated by a whole host of conduct. It's not just one
12 act -- one contract, one act.

13 So I'm not sure that I understand it all enough to
14 give you the kind of relief you're seeking on all of these,
15 although I think there are a couple I can easily resolve -- a
16 couple of issues that can be resolved.

17 In any event, though, I'll take the matter under
18 submission.

19 MR. LANIER: Very well. Happy Thanksgiving, your
20 Honor.

21 MR. HOWARD: Happy Thanksgiving.

22 MR. LANIER: Thank you. Your Honor.

23 (End time: 10:22 a.m.)

24

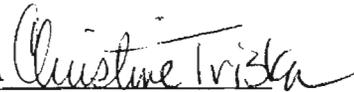
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, CHRISTINE TRISKA, Pro-Tem Reporter for the United States Court, Northern District of California, hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings in 07-CV-01658 PJH, Oracle Corporation et al., v. SAP AG et al., were reported by me, a certified shorthand reporter, and were thereafter transcribed under my direction into typewriting; that the foregoing is a full, complete and true record of said proceedings as bound by me at the time of filing.

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Christine Triska, CSR 12826, RPR

Tuesday, December 9th, 2008